(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2186)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1788.

From the INDIA GAZETTE of the 25th of February 1788.

BY advices juſt received from Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib, who has never even in idea had thought of hoſtilities ſince the late treaty, is now at Bangalore, and gives up his whole time to amuſements. He ſees the abſurdity of endeavouring to puſh his conqueſts beyond their preſent limits, and is determined to enjoy the pleaſures to be derived from a life of eaſe and retirement. He has made the beſt terms he could with the Mahrattas in the final adjuſtment of their claims, and thoſe troubleſome and unſettled neighbours have left the frontiers of his dominions.

An epidemical diſorder has raged for ſome time in the ſouthern parts of the Moſore country, not unlike in appearance, but very different in its ſymptoms, to the ſmall-pox; it has committed great ravages, and it is ſaid that upwards of 30,000 inhabitants have been ſwept away by it.

STOCKHOLM, *Auguſt* 1.

We are ſtill in a ſtate of ſuſpence reſpecting the fate of Nyſlot. This caſtle is admirably ſituated to reſiſt a ſiege, being built upon a ſtupendous rock.—We are certain, however, that it is on all ſides completely blockaded, and that in all probability it muſt ſurrender ſoon.

MALTA, *July* 11.

A conſiderable time is elapſed ſince we have received any intelligence of importance from Conſtantinople; but this we know, in the mean time, that the whole of the Levant is covered, as it were, with corſairs under black flags. Within theſe few days, ten frigates have ſailed from hence, ſeven belonging to France, two to Spain, and one to Holland.

PETERSBURGH, *July* 27.

We learn from Nyſlot, that the Swedes, to the number of 5000 men, have made two fruitleſs attempts upon the caſtle, the garriſon of which conſiſts only of 200 chaſſeurs. In conſequence of theſe two repulſes the enemy have found it expedient to retire to a conſiderable diſtance from the fortreſs.

ST. OMERS, *September* 4.

A grand encampment is forming here, under the command of the prince of Condé. A general review is to take place on the 12th. Another encampment was to have been formed near Arras, and another on the coaſt of Normandy; but the change in the miniſtry has given a very different turn in the affairs. Monſ. Neckar has more beneficial plans in view. He is bent on applying the revenues to other objects than warlike preparations. He knows that peace alone can give proſperity to nations.

At Toulon they have lately launched the largeſt ſhip that has yet been conſtructed for the French navy. It is called Le Commerce de Marſeilles, and carries 118 guns.

Sept. 22. The imperial towns in Flanders are to be garriſoned by French troops. Thirteen regiments, (13,000 men) of the troops encamped near St. Omers have received their final orders, and their reſpective routes are given them; and it is aſſured, that nine regiments, (9000 men) are now upon their march from the encampment in Alſace under the ſame orders. It is likewiſe added, upon the beſt authority, that theſe troops are ordered to reach the places of their reſpective deſtinations by the 12th of October.

Dillon's regiment of Iriſh brigade is to garriſon Oſtend.

The camp here is breaking up, and ſome of the regiments began their march on Thurſday.

The march of theſe forces into the Auſtrian Netherlands to garriſon the towns on the departure of the imperial troops, muſt convince every man of diſcernment, that though the emperor's late loſſes have furniſhed plauſible and ſeaſonable reaſons for the meaſure, yet the whole was certainly a preconcerted plan. The ſituation choſen for the encampment in Artois was of all others the moſt favourable to ſuch a deſign; its proximity to the Netherlands could not but recommend it to the French miniſtry; and though it was artfully given out that the fite of the encampment was left wholly to the prince of Condé, yet I could produce ſome irrefragable proofs that the Height of St. Omers were fixed upon for the camp previous to the council held by the prince of the abby of St. Bertin, when it was formally announced to the commiſſaries and officers in the ſeveral departments.

HULL, *September* 9.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. Shuttleworth and Belfour, at Elſineur

"On the 13th inſtant (Auguſt) 21 ſhips of the line and 7 frigates, Ruſſians, were at anchor off Helſingfors, where the Swediſh fleet were entirely blockaded, being too weak to come out, and prevented from joining with the ten ſail of the line now in Carlſcroon; about the ſame time they chaſed on ſhore and burnt a Swediſh 64 gun ſhip, that had been out on obſervation. We are making great preparations in Copenhagen, but to what intention we do not know, further than they mean to ſupply the Ruſſians with the ſtipulated quantity of ſhips and men, as per treaty."

Another letter from Elſineur, dated Auguſt 26, ſays—"The Ruſſian ſquadron that have lately blockaded the Swediſh fleet in Helſingfors, have ſailed from thence, and nine of them are in Revel Bay; the reſt, with ſome frigates, are cruiſing off Atkinſholm."

LONDON, *September* 2.

On Sunday died, at the Bald Buck, in Litchfield, Andrew Shufflebottom, chaiſe-driver, he was buried on Wedneſday, and (by his own requeſt) as near to the turn-pike road leading to Burton as poſſible, that he might (as he expreſſed himſelf) enjoy the ſatisfaction of hearing his *brother whips* paſs and repaſs. He particularly deſired to have his corpſe carried to the grave by ſix chaiſe-drivers (his late companions) in their ſcarlet jackets, the pall to be ſupported by the like number of hoſtlers from different inns, and the mourners to conſiſt of ſix publicans with their wives. The proceſſion, in their way to the grave, were deſired to ſtop at the Old Crown inn, and to refreſh themſelves with each a glaſs of right Holland's gin, his favourite liquor.

Extract of a letter from Elſineur, Auguſt 5.

"This morning a Ruſſian brig cutter returned here from a cruiſe, and brought in two Swediſh veſſels loaded with tar and herrings."

The Porte has long been negotiating with the republic of Venice, through the medium of the Venetian miniſter at Conſtantinople: the object of the negotiations was, that Venice ſhould take an active part againſt Auſtria and Ruſſia. It now ſeems as if the ſenate did not ſhew itſelf inflexibly oppoſed to ſuch a meaſure; the Auſtrian and Ruſſian miniſters at Venice having in two very ſpirited remonſtrances charged the ſenate with having entertained a propoſition for an offenſive alliance with the enemies of the Chriſtian faith; nay, they have gone ſo far as to aſſert that the Venetian miniſter at Conſtantinople actually promiſed that the republic ſhould immediately join its naval forces to thoſe of the Turks, and alſo invade the emperor's dominions in Italy, on condition that the Porte ſhould pay the republic an annual ſubſidy during the war, and cede to it for ever the iſland of Candia. The anſwers to theſe two memorials have not been ſatisfactory, as they did not diſavow the negotiations, but barely ſtated that the two imperial miniſters could not have any good grounds for their ſurmiſes. Poſſibly it may be the proſpect of this alliance between the Venetians and the Turks, and the apprehenſions of a war in Italy as the conſequence of it, that has occaſioned the warlike preparations now carrying on in the dominions of his Sicilian majeſty.

Oct. 1. The ſenate of Venice has made the emperor's mind eaſy with reſpect to his two ſea ports on the Adriatic, Trieſte and Fiumo; two ſenators, deputed for that purpoſe, having waited upon his majeſty with aſſurances from the ſenate, that every precaution ſhould be taken to prevent the Turkiſh ſquadron now in the Gulph, from approaching too near the Auſtrian coaſt, or throwing any obſtacle in the way of the trade of thoſe two ports. Theſe aſſurances, ſo pleaſing to the emperor, have given great offence to the divan, who have ſignified to the Venetian reſident at the Porte, that they conſidered ſuch a line of conduct, on the part of the ſenate, as deſtructive of that neutrality which they had profeſſed to have adopted. This circumſtance might poſſibly kindle a war between Venice and the Porte, if the latter was not perſuaded that the Venetian and Ruſſian ſquadrons united would not ſuffer an Ottoman ſhip to appear at ſea.

The conditions on which M. Neckar offered to join the French adminiſtration were four in number.

I. That the ſtates general ſhould meet in November.

II. That the different provincial parliaments ſhould be recalled from baniſhment, and reinſtated in the exerciſe of their functions.

III. That the practice of iſſuing lettres de cachet ſhould be declared to be illegal, and be for ever aboliſhed. And

IV. That he ſhould tranſact all the buſineſs of his department with his majeſty only, and not with any of his miniſters.

To the ſecond and fourth the king acceded without the leaſt heſitation; with reſpect to the firſt, he ſaid he was certainly determined to aſſemble the ſtates general, but he would leave the time of their meeting to be determined by his council, in which M. Neckar would have an opportunity of urging his reaſons for calling them together ſo early as November.

As to the third, his majeſty ſaid, he wiſhed not to retain the power of iſſuing lettres de cachet for arbitrary or oppreſſive purpoſes, but he was convinced that it might be retained and exerciſed ſo as to be a benefit to families without endangering their liberty. At the ſame time he ſaid he would readily concur in any regulation of the practice which might be thought neceſſary for making it a benefit, and benefit only, to his people.

Reſpecting the fourth, his majeſty made uſe of the following expreſſion to M. Neckar: *Nous avons lon tem travaillé enſemble, ainſi je recommencerai avec plaiſir.*

To the qualifications of his conditions M. Neckar conſented, and immediately took poſſeſſion of his office.

The ſettling of the civil liſt of France to a particular ſum is a great object of M. Neckar's. Hitherto it has been indefinite, and the ſums of money which have been claſſed under this arrangement, have conſiderably added to the national debt. The article of expence in the queen's wardrobe is immenſe, it being her majeſty's cuſtom, however valuable her cloaths, never to wear a ſuit a ſecond time.

Tippoo Saib's ambaſſadors depart in the courſe of next month. The number of men going out at the ſame time is augmenting in all the modes that are deviſeable, a large detachment oſtenſibly to complete the regiments 400 artiſans, as they are called, a compliment to Tippoo Saib, and 400 from the Enfants Troues.

The declaration of war by the emperor of Morocco has, we are well adviſed, originated in French politics. The temptation held out to him was the homeward bound China ſhips, which paſs by his very doors, and may be eſtimated on an average, from 80 to 100,000l. ſterling each.

Averſe as our miniſtry have ſhewn themſelves to embroil this country in the continental diſputes, they will deſerve a juſt blame, if they do not embrace the preſent opportunity to chaſtiſe the inſolence of that piratical wretch the emperor of Morocco. This can be done at a very trifling expence, and with no riſk whatever. Continually to crouch to ſuch reptiles, is diſgraceful to any European nation.

At the ſurrender of Dubitza, major Lottermian killed two Turks with his own ſword, but a few minutes after, he was ſhot dead by one of the other Turks with a piſtol.

The Turks, in their late engagement in the Bannat, ruſhed on the enemy with an ardor and regularity unexampled in their former wars, and cut an entire diviſion of the Auſtrian army into pieces. Not a man ſurvived the carnage. This dreadful conflict happened on the 10th of laſt month, and ſpread a general alarm, which extended itſelf to Vienna.

The behaviour of the Turks at Choczim may be rated as a prodigy in military hiſtory. The garriſon thereof, being only 6000 men, have baffled all the efforts of the Ruſſians ever ſince the firſt beginning of the war, and we are informed by good authority, that when the laſt letters came out of the place, which was on the firſt inſtant, the Turkiſh commandant declared, "That bad as their proviſions were, they had enough for forty-five days longer, and would then, if not relieved by their countrymen, meaſure ſwords once more with the joint army of their aſſailants."

Oct. 3. The following intelligence lately arrived from Oſtend, and communicated to government, is well worthy the public attention. The Flemings are now fitting out at Oſtend, in the moſt warlike manner, three very large veſſels, one of which is of no leſs burthen than 940 tons, a new ſhip, and every way calculated for offenſive and defenſive operations; nominally only 22 guns, but there are ports at preſent blocked up, which can be eaſily beat out, and make a double battery of 48 guns: the other two ſhips are of 320 tons, and nearly equal to the firſt in reſpect of goodneſs, ſtrength, &c. Theſe ſhips are all profeſſedly intended for the Eaſt-Indies, and it is the public talk in Flanders that they will convey troops to ſome of the Oriental ſettlements, under the Auſtrian flag. A moment's inquiry is ſufficient to ſee through the ſpecioufneſs of this pretext, conſidering how cloſely allied, and on what terms the emperor and the court of France are together. It is well known the emperor has no ſettlement whatever in India, and therefore troops are abſolutely unneceſſary for him to ſend abroad. By the above ſhips, the French would have at their command three men of war, but little inferior to line of battle ſhips, without infringing on the articles of the convention in November laſt; while England has in India one frigate of 28 guns only, the Veſtal, commanded by Sir R. Strachan, which went out laſt year, and is the only Engliſh ſhip of war on the Oriental coaſt.

General field marſhal Laudohn has repreſented the cruelties exerciſed by the Turks on the Auſtrians' who have fallen into their hands, in ſuch ſtrong and true colours to the emperor, that orders have been iſſued to give no quarter to ſuch of the grand ſeignior's troops as may be taken in the Bannat.

The Turks lately evinced a wonderful ſpirit of cruel vengeance. They ſhut up a number of Auſtrian priſoners in a houſe which was kept as a quarantine reſidence for paſſengers between Turky and Auſtria; and pretending that thoſe unfortunate people were infected with the plague, the Turkiſh officers gave or-

cers to set fire to the building, by which above fifty brave Christians perished in the flames.

Extract of a letter from France, September 29.

"It should seem that the courts of London, Berlin and the Hague, have remonstrated with the court of Versailles, on the design of sending a large body of French troops into the Austrian Netherlands, as the orders given for the respective regiments to march have been countermanded, or at least suspended; but whether the plan is or is not wholly laid aside, cannot yet be determined. The troops, however, instead of marching from the encampments into Imperial Flanders, are gone to their respective garrisons."

Oct. 4. There are generally five millions of fine woolled sheep in Spain; the wool and flesh of a flock produce annually about 24 rials a head, about the value of five shillings; and the whole yearly profit of these five millions of sheep amount to a very considerable sum. Hence the Spanish monarch styles these flocks the—"precious jewels of his crown."

The secrecy with which the marquis del Campo, the Spanish ambassador, set off for the continent, gives reason to believe that something more is on the tapis in the cabinet of Bourbon than meets the public ear at present.

General Sir William Faucit, who has not been heard of at St. James's for some weeks past, is said to be making some fresh connexions among the German powers, as subsidiaries to Great-Britain, as well as to explain some parts of the late treaty with the court of Hesse not sufficiently clear.

Two store-ships sailed yesterday from Woolwich, deeply laden with building materials, stores and provisions, for Quebec, for the use of his majesty's garrison. If from any unforeseen event the river St. Lawrence should be shut up before they get to America, they are to winter in Nova-Scotia.

A small squadron for the East-Indies is now certain. This will be done, however, without any extension of our naval peace establishment, or putting one single ship more of the line into commission.

The admiralty has sent down orders for a ship of 110 guns to be built, and she is to be named the *Ville de Paris*, after the large first rate taken in the action of the 12th of April.—This famous ship in her way to England was cast away in a hurricane.

Oct. 6. The several paragraphs inserted in some of the papers, pretending to have authentic accounts of part of the French troops being ordered to different garrisons in Austrian Flanders, are totally void of foundation, and fabricated to answer stock-jobbing purposes.

A daily paper says, by letters from Presburg we are informed, that in the end of August, a body of troops, consisting of 4000 Wallachians, 1000 Janissaries, and about 5000 Moldavians and Georgians, had marched from Tergovise to Argis, on their way to Hermanstadt; which place they mean to attack whenever their artillery arrives.

Their chief engineer is a Frenchman, and is conducting the artillery from Silistria.

The Transylvanians are making every preparation they think necessary. Several thousand troops have arrived at Hermanstadt from Wissemburg, Bistritz and Clausemburg. They seem confident of obtaining victory, and eagerly wish the approach of the enemy.

The Turkish army is commanded by the Aga of the Janissaries, who is intoxicated with the thoughts of conquering the whole province of Transylvania, and is continually railing at the French engineer, for not yet having joined him, without whose assistance he is afraid to proceed.

The Aga has placed such hopes of success and reputation on the event of this enterprise, that the conflict will be bloody and desperate.

It is imagined, that in the new arrangement in France, his excellency count O'Kelly will be appointed to a situation in the cabinet; he was lately minister plenipotentiary from the king of France to the court of Dresden, and has now the same character at the court of the elector of Mentz. In consequence of a special order from the king, he returned to France last month for a few days; and was introduced to an audience of his majesty by the count de Montmorin, minister for foreign affairs. This audience has occasioned much speculation at court: the reception of count O'Kelly by his majesty was singularly gracious; and the behaviour of the count de Montmorin to him was remarkably respectful.

About ten days ago a messenger arrived at Berlin from Petersburgh, with dispatches which occasioned the sitting of a council; the council sat several hours, and at its rising, expresses were instantly dispatched to the generals commanding at Stettin, Koningsberg, and in Prussian Guelderland. From this circumstance it was conjectured that Prussia might soon be involved in a war; allied as she is with Holland, it is from the side of France alone that she can have any thing to fear for her possessions in Guelderland—for in the Austrian Netherlands there is scarcely a sufficient number of troops to protect the country, certainly not to invade that of a neighbour.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, September 25.

"The English ambassador, now lord Malmsbury, has since his last arrival from London, had several interviews with the stadtholder and the president, and others, officers of the states general. It is certainly intended to consolidate and strengthen the alliance between this country, England and Prussia, as far as is practicable, which is the more necessary, considering the present situation of affairs. A stand here may give laws to Europe."

The remonstrances of our ministry to the cabinet of Versailles have had the desired effect: the French camp in Flanders is now breaking up, and the men going into winter quarters; and to contradict every opinion of their being quickly assembled again, the regiments are ordered to different parts of the kingdom.

A few weeks now must put an end to the operations of the belligerent powers, and the campaign is likely to terminate without a battle, or without giving to the combined empires a single trophy. This is real triumph for the Ottoman arms, and this alone is necessary to give them success. It would be superstition in them to beat the enemy.

The following is an exact and just account of the proceedings of the present belligerent powers, as can be collected from their gazettes and other information:

Russia—engaged in a war with the Turk, with a view to extirpate them from Europe and the Crimea entire to her dominions, and display, if possible, the black eagle on the turrets of Constantinople.

Germany—engaged in the same cause, but without the same original pretences for making war.

Sweden—taking advantage of the war in which Russia is involved, aspiring to recover the whole of Finland, but wanting the means, and deserted by her officers.

The Ottoman power, supported secretly by every other power in Europe, except the declared enemies, Russia and Germany, contending with these two upon the Turkish territories, and provided with every advantage which a knowledge of the country, and resources of men and arms, unknown to any other nation, can give.

As to the progress of this war—the Turks have not lost an inch of ground; the imperial armies have expended an immense treasure, have lost many thousands of their troops by disease, and have gained——a little reputation.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, September 10.

"By various advices from Stockholm, and other parts of Sweden, we learn that the affairs of that kingdom, or rather the affairs of the king himself, are in a very critical situation. In addition to the discontents of a powerful aristocracy at home, which were the real cause of his precipitate return to Stockholm, he has now to combat, and, if possible, suppress, a daring spirit of mutiny in the troops he left behind him, who complain loudly of a total want of foresight, as well as conduct, in all his past military operations. Among other things it is affirmed, and by many positively believed, that two regiments have laid down their arms, and unanimously declared, they would not take them up again against the Russians. It is even said, that without waiting for the approbation or consent of his majesty, they have both commissioned deputies to wait on the grand duke of Russia at Wybourg, in order to sue for peace *in the name of the Swedish nation.*"

BASSETERRE, *(St. Christopher) Oct.* 15.

By the honourable JOHN NUGENT, commander in chief in and over all his majesty's
(L. S.) leeward Carribbee Islands in America, chancellor, ordinary and vice-admiral of the same. &c. &c. &c.

By virtue of certain powers and authorities to me granted by his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's council of the island of St. Christopher, I do hereby make known unto all whom it may concern, that the prohibitions and restrictions mentioned in a certain act, entitled, "An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, and to render the provisions thereof more effectual," are hereby suspended in the said island of St. Christopher, for the importation of LUMBER only, for the space of two months from the date hereof, when the regulations and prohibitions in the said act will be strictly carried into execution.

Given under my hand and seal, at Antigua, this 8th day of October, 1788, and in the 28th year of his majesty's reign.

JOHN NUGENT.

By his honour's command,
THOMAS LEDWICK,
Secretary.

BOSTON, *November* 3.

Captain Chase, who arrived here yesterday from l'Orient, confirms the account brought by capt. Blunt, of the termination of the commotions in France. He further adds, that the populace in Paris, among other demonstrations of joy, occasioned by the change of the ministry, burnt the effigy of the former minister. The military were ordered out to prevent the tumultuous proceedings of the populace, but such was their enthusiasm, that notwithstanding the guards fired on and killed numbers of them, they did not disperse until they had fully testified their abhorrence of the former ministry, and their warm approbation of the choice of their favourite, Mr. Neckar.

Nov. 13. Captain Bennison, in the sloop Ranger, bound from St. John's to New-York, having on board 55 souls, amongst whom were 30 women and children, met with a severe gale of wind on the 11th of October, in which she overset and lay on her beam ends for half an hour, when they cut away her mast, in order to right her, but as the ballast was shifted, she did not right for a considerable time. During their situation she lost one man, and stove in her companion doors, which let in so much water, that it destroyed all the bread and provisions, and the rolling of the vessel stove the water casks, so that they were in the greatest distress for the want of that article, besides being destitute of a lodging, as all their goods and cloaths were torn and jammed to pieces under the ballast; the women and children were frequently under the water, of which the vessel had taken in so much, that they remained in this situation until morning, when the gale abated. Having lost all their rigging, sails and spars, they ripped open their bed-ticks, and sewed them together; these with some sheets made something like a sail, which they hoisted on an oar with some bedcords. They continued in this situation till the 14th, when two schooners and a brig spoke with them, but could not give them any assistance. On the 16th, captain George Sands, of the snow Salter, spoke with them, and gave them a studding sail, two small spars, two gallons of rum and twenty gallons of water. On the 20th, captain William Worth, in the schooner Friendship, from New-York, bound to Narraguagues, fell in with them, and took on board all that wished to leave the wreck, which were 32 souls, and supplied those who remained with provisions, water, and every thing else in his power; the vessels parted from each other about sunset, 15 leagues N. E. from Cape Ann. About eight o'clock the same evening, a severe gale of wind overtook captain Worth, and blew with such violence, that his vessel could not carry any sail, and he accordingly hove to, and made so great a drift, that his vessel would undoubtedly have gone ashore, had not both masts been cut away, and both anchors let go. The next day the gale abated, when they rigged jury-masts, and hoisted what sail they had saved, and providentially arrived in Narraguagues in 48 hours, where they remained till the sixth of November, when Mr. Ebenezer Smith procured them a passage to this port. They arrived here last Saturday. We are informed captain Bennison escaped being lost by getting under the lee of some islands, and lashing 15 grind-stones together, which served as an anchor.

We cannot omit (say the passengers who came with captain Worth) acknowledging our gratitude to the captain, for we are sure, under Providence, he was the instrument which saved us, and sincerely wish he may be rewarded for his feeling and humanity.

NEW-YORK, *November* 15.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated September 11.

"By yesterday's post we had advices from Sweden, that the Swedes were masters of the Russians every way; that they had made above 5000 men prisoners. By the same post we had also a confirmation of the defeat of the Russian fleet;—that the Swedes had captured one ship of the line and two frigates—one ship of the line sunk.

"This day died of the small-pox, aged 27 years, the prince of Brazil. Had he lived, he would have been the next heir to the crown. A most amiable young man, and his death is a great loss to this kingdom. He is much lamented, not only by the Portuguese, but by all foreigners here."

Nov. 19. Human nature must shudder, in reflecting on the dreadful carnage that will ensue, in consequence of the present war between the three greatest empires in the world, China alone excepted. Not only those slain in battle, but the many Turkish generals, whose heads will be taken off, for not commanding success, must draw the sigh from the philanthropist, who looks on all the sons and daughters of human nature as his brethren and sisters. This is one of the most inhuman and barbarous customs among the Ottomans, which the heathens of antiquity never practised. During the reign of the Turkish emperor Solyman, a letter was written in the sovereign's own hand, to one of his bashaws, in which he called him his best beloved cousin, but informed at the same time, that it was necessary for the common welfare of the empire, that he should be either strangled by the mutes who carried the letter, or take a bowl of poison; the latter of which he immediately complied with.

The general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts is now in session, and have upon the tapis the subject of organizing the new government. Several committees are appointed, one to consider the mode for appointing electors, president and vice-president, which committee has already reported in favour of dividing the state into eight districts; a committee to consider the communications made to that commonwealth by the states of Virginia and New-York, respecting amendments to the new constitution; and a committee to consider the late requisitions of congress.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22.

A correspondent who has read the American system of magnetism, together with the author's modest remarks on what Dr. Euler had in the year 1757 published at Berlin on the same subject, (which is to be found in the Encyclopedia Brittanica) is of opinion that Dr. Euler can have but a small pretence, as was supposed by some, of claiming any part of the discovery, as the substance of what he has written amounts to nothing more than to shew that the magnetic needle had two poles: but Dr. Euler is entirely silent about applying the variation to the discovery of the longitude—On the other hand our American author appears to have a number of concurring circumstances in his favour;—1st. The American Philosophical Society have recorded it as a new theory;—2d. We are informed the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris have made an entry on their journals to secure his claim to the original idea;—3d. If it had not been new, it is conjectured that the celebrated Dr. Franklin would not have written as he did to Europe on the subject, as appears by a letter published by him—4th. There appears but few in comparison who doubt of the variation of the magnetic needle being easily known, on which alone seems now to depend the success.

A friend to all the union wishes to know why the planters of the southern states may not raise hops in their rich lands. It is an article of growing demand, and is now worth double its value in 1775. The cheapness of hops would be greatly in favour of the consumption of beer, for it is the most wholesome part of that salubrious liquor.

No European nation possessing colonies that produce mahogany, now permits that article to be exported to the United States, or indeed to any foreign country; but Providence has given us excellent and abundant substitutes in the curled maple, wild cherry tree, black walnut, &c. Every state in the union has paid *this foreign tax* of purchasing mahogany, while *our own*

lands were groaning with those valuable trees. How do the European nations study, *by their restrictions* to teach us the use of those things we possess!

A singular instance of sagacity in a Dog.

A gentleman of Suffolk being on a journey with his friend, and a Newfoundland dog who was of the party being the subject of their conversation, asserted, that he would fetch any thing he was ordered from any distance. To prove this, a marked shilling was put under a large square stone on the side of the road, and the gentleman, accompanied by the dog, rode forward for three miles, when the dog's master ordered him to go back and fetch the shilling he had seen put under the stone. The dog turned back, and the gentlemen rode forward and got home; but, contrary to their expectations, the quadruped did not return for the whole day.

It appeared afterwards that he had gone to the place where the shilling was deposited, but the stone being too large for his strength to remove, he had staid howling at the place till two horsemen riding by, attracted by his seeming distress, stopped to look at him, and one of them alighted and moved the stone, when finding the shilling, he put it into his pocket, not conceiving the dog could be seeking for that. The dog followed their horses for upwards of twenty miles, staid in the room where they supped, following the chamber maid into the bed room and hid himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his breeches upon a nail by the bed side, but when they were both asleep, the dog got them off the nail, and the window being open, leaped out of it with the breeches in his mouth, and dragged them through bog and quagmire, over ditch and through hedge, until 4 o'clock, when he arrived at his master's house. In the pockets were found several guineas and four watches, the owner being a dealer in those articles, and the marked shilling. The watches, &c. being advertised, were returned, and the thief not indicted.

Post-Office, Philadelphia, 23d November, 1788.

Notice is hereby given to the merchants and others, that an express arrived this evening, informing, that the southern mail, due on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, was robbed by three negroes, between the Head of Elk and Kinkade's tavern, near Iron hill.

The merchants are requested to pursue every measure in their power to secure themselves, and discover the villains.

RICHMOND, *November* 22.

Letters from Bourdeaux mention, that wheat sold there in August last from 15 to 16 livres the bushel, weighing 125lbs. and that it would probably be very scarce the ensuing winter.

Letters from London say, Mr. Pitt will meet parliament with the best distinctions of a minister, in a commercial country like England:—with a revenue much augmented!—and yet further augmenting, by new restrictions of contraband trade!

The following is assigned as the real object of the naval preparations of Spain. A private letter from Algiers says, that the emperor of Morocco is preparing to attack the dey with all his land forces, and that he is to be seconded by a Spanish and a French squadron. The latter was met by some merchantmen, sailing up the Mediterranean, to the number of fifteen ships of war, two or three being of the line, and the rest frigates.

The Spaniards, who have been long goaded by the Algerines, and have several times attempted to exterminate them, have probably judged the present a favourable occasion, the grand seignior not being in a condition to succour his vassals.

His Moorish majesty's army is said to be within a few days march of Algiers, and is conducted by that son, who was reported to have rebelled against him. The Spanish squadron is at sea, and is supposed to have joined the French.

The Grand Duke, captain Pollock, is arrived in James River, in six weeks from the Downs, by her there is advices of the arrival of the Providence, captain Coffins, and the Friends Adventure, captain Roberts, the former from James River, and the latter from York River.

By the late arrivals from London we are informed, a letter was filed at Lloyd's coffee-house, from the secretary of state, to the merchants in the city, conveying to them the agreeable information, that the emperor of Morocco has declared the most pacific intentions not only towards this country in particular, but Europe in general.

Instance of attachment in a ROBIN.

At the commencement of the winter 1786, a robin for several mornings perched on a mulberry tree, adjoining the Printing-office of Messrs. Haydons, Printers, Plymouth, in England, and sung in a most delightful style. The men of the office opened a window, and the robin flew in, where it stayed, singing every morning and evening in a very elegant manner, till the spring of 1787, when it flew out again, and continued out till December in the same year, then appeared on the tree, and hovered round the office for a day or two; and on the people opening a window, flew in, and continued till March 1788. The men of the office caught it in a trap cage, and marked it under the throat with a black stroke, and let it go. Three weeks since the same robin perched on the mulberry tree again, and appeared rejoiced at being let into the office, where it now remains singing most delightfully, accompanied by two or three other robins. It is so familiar, that on being called, it will pitch on the cases where the men are at work, and sing for a quarter of an hour together.

Annapolis, December 4.

The honourable Joshua Seney, Benjamin Contee and David Ross, Esquires, are appointed by the general assembly to represent this state in congress until the commencement of the new federal government.

Nicholas Hammond, Esquire, of Dorchester county, is chosen a senator in the room of Edward Lloyd, Esquire, who resigned his seat.

November 25, 1788.

For SALE,

EIGHT hundred and fifteen acres of LAND, being one third part of that valuable tract whereon general Lee formerly lived, including the dwelling plantation, with valuable meadows and comfortable improvements thereon; it is situated in Berkely county, Virginia, about six miles from Shepherd's-town, and eight from Shanandore Falls, on Potowmack. As one half the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance within twelve months, the purchaser who can make the necessary payments, may expect a great bargain. For terms apply to Mr. RICHARD WILLIS, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, in George-town.

w7 WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to

tf THOMAS CONTEE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 16th of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of Knighton Simmons, deceased, near Herring creek church, in Anne-Arundel county,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CORN and TOBACCO, and the plantation UTENSILS. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN SIMMONS, administrator.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the above deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are requested to bring them in legally attested, that they may be settled. J. S.

Annapolis, December 4, 1788.

The subscriber hath IMPORTED, in the NANTES, captain SKINNER, from LONDON,

A GENERAL and valuable assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to make good his remittances, and PREVENT TROUBLE.

1 JOSEPH CLARK.

Patowmack, November 29, 1788.

HAVING sustained considerable damage from people hunting, and, under frivilous pretexts going on my land, I hereby give this public notice, to forewarn all persons from such trespasses in future, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

I have to rent, the ferry opposite to Alexandria, lately occupied by Mr. Lowe, with the house and ground annexed to it.

SUSANNAH T. HAWKINS.

Annapolis, December 2, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested, to

JOSEPH BREWER, administrator.

N. B. All the property of the said deceased to be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 8th day of December, 1788. J. B.

Frederick county, November 22, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to apply to Frederick county court, at March term next, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called YORK and REED's FOLLY, agreeable to act of assembly.

w4 NICHOLAS LYNN.

THERE is at the plantation of HENRY W. DORSEY, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel GELDING, about fourteen hands high, five or six years old, has a blaze down his forehead, four white feet, no perceivable brand, is shod before, and trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

w3

November 27, 1788.

WHEREAS I have been appointed trustee in behalf of the creditors of RICHARD SCOTT, of Anne-Arundel county, an insolvent debtor, I hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Richard Scott, that I shall meet at the house of captain Edward Spurrier, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 20th of next month, at which time and place the said creditors are requested to attend, as I have some things of consequence to lay before them; and it is also requested that they on the same day bring in their respective claims legally attested, and render them to

MICHAEL SCOTT.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December, on the premises,

UPWARDS of 300 acres of good level LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about half way between Queen-Anne and the Governor's Bridge. The sale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known, by

THOMAS HARWOOD.

NEW RED CLOVER SEED,

Sold by

Messieurs THOMAS and SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, at BALTIMORE.

At ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. JACOB HUSK.

At TALBOT, by Mr. JOHN ESKINE.

At NEW-TOWN CHESTER, by Mr. JAMES PIPER.

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At the head of the Dock,

Has just IMPORTED, in the ship NANTES, from LONDON, and now opening,

GRAY FEARNOUGHT, white and Devonshire kersey, Welch plains, halfthicks, cottons, bearskins, German serges, frizes, coatings, forest clothes, fine and superfine broad clothes, double milled drabs, cassimers, flanels, baize, ruse and duffil blankets, rugs, shalloons, figured stuffs, durants, callimancoes, moreens, crapes, bombasin, camblets, corderoys, thicksets, satinets, velverets, fashionable waistcoat patterns, cardinals, yarn, worsted and silk hose, cotton and thread ditto, fearnought jackets and great coats, blue duffil ditto, sailors blue and green jackets and trousers, hats well assorted, German and British osnabrigs, hempen rolls, Russia drabs and sheetings, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, housewife ditto, pewter plates and dishes, hair brooms, scrubbing, comb, shoe and cloth brushes, queen's china assorted, white grain, coloured, black beaver and wash welted gloves, powder and shot, hob nails, 8d, 10d, 20d and 30d flat point nails, brown stone butter pots, jugs, mugs, Dutch chamber pots, fashionable gilt buttons, all which, together with a variety of other articles on hand, form a large and very general assortment, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, good bills on London, or in advance to those who will engage to ship tobacco to Wallace, Johnson and Muir, and give him an order for amount of sales.

N. B. He has likewise for sale, old spirits, West-India and New-England rum, brandy, wine, sugars, coffee, chocolate, and most articles in the grocery line.

THE right of administration on the estate of Miss RACHEL BROOKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, being in the subscriber, he conceives it necessary for the claimants to said estate, to meet in order to agree on the distribution thereof, and has appointed Monday the 15th day of December next to meet in Upper Marlborough for that purpose. The subscriber also gives notice to whom it may concern, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, to confer the right of a tract of land called THE VINEYARD, whereon the said Rachel Brooke did lately live, to him, for reasons that will be shewn by said petition.

Mr. Richard Brandt, living near Piscataway, in the county aforesaid, is appointed by the subscriber to receive all just accounts against the said estate, being first proved according to law.

Nov. 13, 1788. THOMAS BROOKE.

November 19, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL hundred young APPLE TREES, of the best kind of fruit for cider or keeping in the winter.

MORDECAI STEWART.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clk.

November 24, 1788.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such as I may find hunting, with either dog or gun, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, deceased.

JOSHUA YATES.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a white MARE, about fourteen hands high, seventeen or eighteen years old, paces and trots, has no perceivable brand, her off eye is out. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Oct. 27, 1788. NATHAN MILES.

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, late inspector at Chickamuxon warehouse, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has sustained by the loss of tobacco from the said warehouse, and other places near the said warehouse, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inspector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was stolen or destroyed by means that the subscriber could not prevent.

7 SAMUEL LUCKETT.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the subscriber, on Friday last, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blacksmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himself pretty erect and of insinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blacksmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be secreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chase, Esquire, so that he will, perhaps, divide his time between those places. Ten guineas will be given to any person securing the above fellow, so that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All masters of vessels are hereby cautioned against taking him on board.

4

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,

9 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

20 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogsheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Notley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 20, 1788. 7

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiccomico river; it is an elegant stand for a store, as the inspection is held there—there is a good landing. Any person or persons inclining to purchase or rent may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, at said house.

6X WILLIAM M'KEVERS.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and possession given the first day of December next,

THE house or tenement at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of South-river. For terms apply to the subscriber.

4 JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.

THE subscriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as trustee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the said Loveday now dwells, consisting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the soil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is situated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fishery; the land is very level, and has a sufficiency of timber to support it; there are on said farm a tolerable good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other out houses, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, also a large garden lately railed in; the title of the above land is indisputable. All the creditors of said Loveday are requested to attend the sale aforesaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the subscriber's power to give them any indulgence. The said land will be sold on a credit of four years, the purchaser giving bond, on interest, with such security as the said trustee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaser to be put in peaceable possession of the said lands on the first day of January next.

Oct. 29, 1788. 4 JOHN ROBERTS, jun.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 4

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, slender made, with large and long arms, he has lost one of his fore teeth, and has several remarkable scars on his face and neck, occasioned by being severely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him some time ago, one of these scars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek across his neck, and two others across the back part of his neck, which have left marks resembling those frequently seen on Africans; he had on and took with him an osnabrig coat and overalls, London brown superfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two striped jackets, a pair of yellow lasting breeches, white and brown thread stockings, white and brown linen shirts, new shoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said slave to me at this place, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

10 J. H. STONE.

November 19, 1788.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such as I may find hunting with either dog or gun on the plantation I now occupy, commonly called GREENBURY's POINT. I do likewise forewarn all watermen and others to land on said plantation, or any part thereof, under any pretence whatever. Such as do not pay regard to this notice may be assured I will deal with them as rigorously as the law will admit.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. It has been with extreme reluctance that the above notice has been given, but I have lately detected so many stealing my rails under pretence of being in search of drift-wood, and have had such cause to suspect hunters of injuring my stock, as well as committing the same offence, that my interest has been too much at stake to forbear it any longer. 3 W. C.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

10

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Crukshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denomination of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions--and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 7

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and court of justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order

4 JOHN KNAPP, Clk.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to release him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

6 HENRY WATSON.

Charles county, Novem

A DAKK mulatto man, about thirty-five years old, was committed to my custody the 27th ult. he is a fat well looking fellow, appears to be sensible, and is about five feet ten inches high; has on a blue country cotten jacket, crocus trousers, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt; he says his name is EDWARD PROCTOR, that he made his escape four or five weeks ago, and that he is the property of Mr. Bernard O'Neil, of George-town. The owner of the above described mulatto is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

2 THOMAS A. DYSON, sheriff.

November 19, 1788.

THE subscribers, being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the state of Maryland, trustees on behalf of the creditors of WILLIAM SPURRIER, of Anne-Arundel county, an insolvent debtor, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted are requested to exhibit their claims properly attested, on or before the 27th day of December next, on which day the creditors are desired to meet at said William Spurrier's tavern, at twelve o'clock.

3 HENRY GRIFFITH, jun.
THOMAS COALE.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.